UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/719,560	11/21/2003	Armando Chavez	13906-149001 / 2003P00700	3564

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EXAMINER
WIENER, ERIC A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2112	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/22/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/719,560	CHAVEZ ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Eric A. Wiener	2112	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _21 November 2003_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _15 December 2003_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _11/21/2003 and 4/1/2004_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1 – 24 are pending.

2.   The IDS filed on 11/21/2003 and 4/1/2004 have been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, and 24 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Peterson et al. (US 6,366,302 B1).

As per claim 1, Peterson discloses *a graphical user interface for use by a designer in*

preparing a translation of a document (column 2, lines 20 – 26) *comprising:*

-       *a first set of document areas that are each capable of providing a textual*

        display of a distinct portion of the document in a first language (column 2, lines

        20 – 26)

-       *a second set of document areas that are each capable of providing a textual*

        display of a distinct portion of the document in a second language (column 2,

        lines 20 – 26)

-                    *wherein each document area in the first set has a spatial relationship with a*

document area in the second set that corresponds to the same distinct portion of

the document (column 2, lines 20 – 26)

The examiner has interpreted that a script is a type of document. In addition, it is well

known and not novel that one function of a document is that said document might later be

displayed to and read by a user during an interactive session with another person. Thus, Peterson

teaches all aspects of the claimed invention of claim 1.

As per claim 4, and taking into account the rejection of claim 1, Peterson further

discloses that *at least one of the document areas of the second set is capable of displaying*

default text in the second language that has been previously saved (column 6, lines 3 – 13).

As per claim 6, and taking into account the rejection of claim 1, Peterson further

discloses that *at least one of the document areas of the second set is capable of displaying text in*

the second language that had been input by the designer (column 2, lines 22 – 26).

As per claim 8, and taking into account the rejection of claim 1, Peterson further

discloses that *at least one of the document areas of the first or second set includes a selectable*

area that, when selected, causes a corresponding portion of a document graph for the document

to be displayed using the graphical user interface (column 6, lines 13 – 29).

As per claim 10, and taking into account the rejection of claim 1, Peterson further

discloses that *a document area in the first set that is associated with a particular portion of the*

document is adjacent to a document area in the second set that is also associated with the

particular portion of the document (Figure 6).

As per claim 11, Peterson discloses *a computer-implemented method for using a graphical user interface for use by a designer in preparing a translation of a document* (column 1, lines 36 – 39 and column 2, lines 20 – 26) *comprising*:

- *providing a first screen area to display the document is a first language, wherein the first screen area includes document areas that are associated with each distinct portion of the document* (column 2, lines 20 – 26 and column 6, lines 13 – 27)

- *providing a second screen area to display the document is a second language, wherein the second screen area includes document areas that are each associated with one of the document areas of the first screen area* (column 2, lines 20 – 26 and column 6, lines 13 – 27)

The examiner has interpreted that a script is a type of document. In addition, it is well known and not novel that one function of a document is that said document might later be displayed to and read by a user during an interactive session with another person. Thus, Peterson teaches all aspects of the claimed invention of claim 11.

As per claim 14, and taking into account the rejection of claim 11, Peterson further discloses *providing a second screen area to display the document in a second language, such that at least one of the document areas in the second screen area displays default text in the second language that has been previously saved* (column 6, lines 3 – 13).

As per claim 15, and taking into account the rejection of claim 11, *providing a second screen area to display the document in a second language, such that at least one of the document*

areas in the second screen area displays text in the second language that has been input by a

document designer (column 2, lines 22 – 26).

As per claim 17, and taking into account the rejection of claim 11, Peterson further

discloses *providing a second screen area that is adjacent to the first screen area* (Figure 6).

As per claim 18, and taking into account the rejection of claim 11, Peterson further

discloses that *a document area in the first screen area that is associated with a particular*

portion of the document is adjacent to a document area in the second screen area that is also

associated with the particular portion of the document (Figure 6 and column 6, lines 13 – 27).

As per claim 20, and taking into account the rejection of claim 11, Peterson further

discloses that *at least one of the document areas in the first or second screen areas includes a*

selectable area that, when selected, causes a corresponding portion of a document graph for the

document to be displayed using the graphical user interface (column 6, lines 13 – 29).

As per claim 23, Peterson discloses *a computer-readable medium having computer-*

executable instructions contained therein to perform a method (column 1, lines 36 – 39 and

column 2, lines 49 – 54) *for using a graphical user interface for use by a designer in preparing a*

translation of a document (column 2, lines 20 – 26), *wherein the method comprises:*

– *providing a first screen area to display the document is a first language,*

wherein the first screen area includes document areas that are associated with

each distinct portion of the document (column 2, lines 20 – 26 and column 6,

lines 13 – 27)

– *providing a second screen area to display the document is a second language,*

wherein the second screen area includes document areas that are each

associated with one of the document areas of the first screen area (column 2, lines 20 – 26 and column 6, lines 13 – 27)

The examiner has interpreted that a script is a type of document. In addition, it is well known and not novel that one function of a document is that said document might later be displayed to and read by a user during an interactive session with another person. Thus, Peterson teaches all aspects of the claimed invention of claim 23.

As per claim 24, Peterson discloses *a computing system* (column 1, lines 36 – 39 and column 2, lines 49 – 54) *for use by a designer in preparing a translation of a document* (column 2, lines 20 – 26), *such that the computing system is programmed to*:

- *provide a first screen area 'to display the document is a first language on a display device, wherein the first screen area includes document areas that are associated with each distinct portion of the document* (column 2, lines 20 – 26 and column 6, lines 13 – 27)

- *provide a second screen area to display the document is a second language on the display device, wherein the second screen area includes document areas that are each associated with one of the document areas of the first screen area* (column 2, lines 20 – 26 and column 6, lines 13 – 27)

The examiner has interpreted that a script is a type of document. In addition, it is well known and not novel that one function of a document is that said document might later be displayed to and read by a user during an interactive session with another person. Thus, Peterson teaches all aspects of the claimed invention of claim 24.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 2 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peterson

et al. (US 6,366,302 B1) in view of Barnes et al. (US 5,974,372).

As per claim 2, Peterson substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1.

Peterson does not explicitly disclose the graphical user interface comprises a menu area capable

of displaying a set of selectable language options for determining the second language.

However, in an analogous art, Barnes discloses *a graphical user interface comprising a*

menu area capable of displaying a set of selectable language options for determining the second

language (Figure 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to incorporate the teaching of Barnes into the graphical user interface of Peterson to

develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations that includes a menu of selectable

language options. The modification would have been obvious, because one would want the

option of translating documents to more than just one language. In addition, since Peterson's

invention allows for the use of default translation suggestions, one would also want the ability to

select the language for translation from a menu so as to not receive incorrect translation

suggestions.

As per claim 12, Peterson substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Peterson does not explicitly disclose the computer-implemented method comprises providing a menu area capable of displaying a set of selectable language options for determining the second language.

However, in an analogous art, Barnes discloses *a computer-implemented method* (Abstract, lines 1 – 5) *of providing a menu area capable of displaying a set of selectable language options for determining the second language* (Figure 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Barnes into the computer-implemented method of Peterson for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 2.

7.   Claims 3 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peterson et al. (US 6,366,302 B1) in view of Thakur et al. (US 2002/0147607 A1).

As per claim 3, Peterson substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Peterson does not explicitly disclose the graphical user interface comprises a selectable save option to save the document in the second language when text associated with each distinct portion of the document is displayed in the second set of document areas.

However, in an analogous art, Thakur discloses *a graphical user interface comprising a selectable save option to save the document in the second language when text associated with each distinct portion of the document is displayed in the second set of document areas* ([0009], lines 7 – 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thakur into the graphical user interface of Peterson to develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations that includes a selectable save option for saving once all portions of the translation area of the document have been filled. Due to the fact that both Peterson's and Thakur's respective inventions relate to entering data into a graphical user interface, the motivation to combine would be obvious, because just as one would want the option of saving once the entering of data into a form is complete, one would also want the option of saving once the entering of translation data has been completed.

As per claim 13, Peterson substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Peterson does not explicitly disclose the computer-implemented method comprises providing an option to save the document in the second language when text associated with each distinct portion of the document is displayed in the second screen area.

However, in an analogous art, Thakur discloses *a computer-implemented method comprising providing an option to save the document in the second language when text associated with each distinct portion of the document is displayed in the second screen area* ([0009], lines 7 – 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thakur into the computer-implemented method of Peterson for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 3.

8.   Claims 5, 7, 9, 16, 19, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peterson et al. (US 6,366,302 B1) in view of Thorne (US 6,100,891).

As per claim 5, Peterson substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Peterson does not explicitly disclose that at least one of the document areas in the second set is capable of displaying read-only text in the second language.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses *a graphical user interface, wherein at least one of the document areas in the second set is capable of displaying read-only text in the second language* (column 6, lines 21 – 23)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the graphical user interface of Peterson to develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations that is capable of displaying read-only text. The modification would have been obvious, because once a user has entered a translation, they would want to display said translation in the graphical user interface. However, they would not want others to possibly modify and render their translation incorrect and would therefore want the option to display said translation in a read-only format.

As per claim 7, Peterson substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Peterson does not explicitly disclose that each distinct portion of the document is associated with a document element type.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses *a graphical user interface, wherein each distinct portion of the document is associated with a document element type* (column 7, lines 12 – 23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the graphical user interface of Peterson to develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations that associates each distinct portion

of a document with a document element type. The modification would have been obvious, because many documents contain distinct sections associated with specific types. In preparing a translation of such a document, one would want to know of the types associated with each section so as to better organize the elements of the document for translation.

As per claim 9, Peterson substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Peterson does not explicitly disclose that portions of the document include a document introduction, a document question, and a document conclusion.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses that *portions of the document include a document introduction, a document question, and a document conclusion* (column 4, lines 41 – 47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the graphical user interface of Peterson to develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations of a document, wherein the document includes introduction, question, and conclusion portions. The modification would have been obvious, because as disclosed on page 3 of SAP CRM Documentation, one would want to translate parts of an interactive document into another language (SAP CRM Documentation, page 3, "Creating Questions and Answers in Multiple Languages").

As per claim 16, Peterson substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Peterson does not explicitly disclose that at least one of the document areas in the second screen area displays read-only text in the second language.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses *a computer-implemented method, wherein at least one of the document areas in the second screen area displays read-only text in the second language* (column 6, lines 21 – 23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the computer-implemented method of Peterson for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 5.

As per claim 19, Peterson substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Peterson does not explicitly disclose that each distinct portion of the document is associated with a document element type.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses that *each distinct portion of the document is associated with a document element type* (column 7, lines 12 – 23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the computer-implemented method of Peterson for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 7.

As per claim 21, Peterson substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Peterson does not explicitly disclose that portions of the document include a document introduction, a document question, and a document conclusion.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses that *portions of the document include a document introduction, a document question, and a document conclusion* (column 4, lines 41 – 47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the computer-implemented method of Peterson for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 9.

As per claim 22, Peterson substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Peterson does not explicitly disclose that a user of the document is a call-center agent and that another person interacting with the user is a customer.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses that *a user of the document is a call-center agent and that another person interacting with the user is a customer* (column 4, lines 30 – 40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the computer-implemented method of Peterson to develop a computer-implemented method for preparing translations of a document to be used by a call center agent while interacting with a customer. The modification would have been obvious, because as disclosed on page 3 of SAP CRM Documentation, one would want to translate parts of an interactive document into another language for use by a call center agent for interacting with a customer (SAP CRM Documentation, page 3, "Creating Questions and Answers in Multiple Languages").

9.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the applicant's disclosure. The cited documents represent the general state of the art.
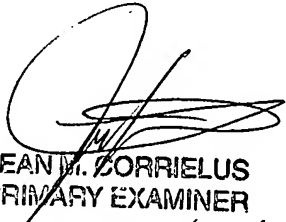
Conclusion

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric A. Wiener whose telephone number is 571-270-1401. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 9am to 4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chameli Das, can be reached on 571-272-3696. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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